The People's Korea

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Reagan Sells Shock Prods to Chon Du Hwan Junta

The Reagan administration has approved the sale of 500 electric shock batons for crowd control to south Korea, administration official said on Sep. 9.

According to a UPI dispatch from Washington, Commerce Department spokeswoman Bonnie Whyte said the license for 12,000 dollars worth of "riot control" equipment was issued on Sep. 8.

The batons, similar to cattle prods, give a high-voltage but non-lethal shock to anybody touched by them. There have been allegations that they have been used not only for crowd control but also for torture and interrogation purposes.

Torture

Martial law in south Korea was lifted in January 1981 but regulations prohibiting political activity or dissent remain.

The most recent State Department report on human rights in south Korea says "there were numerous allegations of torture" including mistreatment of two newspaper editors jailed after printing articles critical of the south Korean junta.

'I Defected to DPRK on My Own Free Will,' Says White

Pfc. White told the press on Sep. 4 that he defected to the DPRK "on his own free will." **(See Questions and Answers on Page 8)**

Meeting the Korean and foreign newsmen in Pyongyang, the most recent American defector said, "Nobody instigated me to come over to north Korea. I sought a political refuge not by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction."

Joseph T. White, who is from St. Louis, Missouri, became the American soldier to seek freedom in the northern side.

Pfc. White told newsmen on the motive for political asylum.

He said that he "thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to south Korea."

"High ranking officers," he recalled, "told us when we were sent to south Korea in March this year that the U.S. troops were being sent to south Korea to 'protect' south Korea from 'aggression' from the north".

"But, I had some doubt of the mission of the U.S. forces in south Korea while serving in the army there," he commented.

Speaking of the aim of his bold action, the GI said:

"I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the U.S. society and government."

"My coming over to the north was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government," said the 20-year-old American soldier.

As the second reason for his action, White cited his wish "for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men."

The authenticity of his comments was supported by a letter which White had written to a neighborhood friend before his freedom flight.

Joseph T. White

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In the letter, he described the living conditions for U.S. soldiers in south Korea as "real bad" and said it was easy to get bored, UPI reported from St. Louis. **(Pacific Stars and Stripes, Sep. 1, 1982)**

White also said in the letter that he had nearly been killed twice on patrols, once wandering into a mine field before the patrol leader was able to guide them to safety.

"In the dark with senses sharp and reaction too likely before thought, it would have been all to say for a firefight between our patrols," he said in the letter.

As to the "bad living conditions" for U.S. soldiers in south Korea, a U.S. soldier serving in Japan, who asked not to be named, told The People's Korea that he agreed with White.

DPRK Government Calls S. Korea Textbook Case of U.S. Colony

The DPRK Government on September 7 called south Korea a textbook case of U.S. colony and urged its total independence from the United States.

It argued that with the continuing American presence there could virtually be no chance for a democratic and free south Korea or for a reunified country.

This assessment was contained in its memorandum published that day which documents what the United States has done in south Korea since the American forces landed at Inchon in September 1945. **(See Pages 4, 5 and 6)**

Portraying the Americans "real rulers" of south Korea, the memorandum observes that south Korea is dominated by the United States politically, economically, militarily and, culturally, far from being an independent state.

This anti-Americanism and independence is the continuing significant theme.

This theme emerged from the April 14 report of President Kim Il Sung at the Joint Meeting of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said in the report, "The most important thing in achieving national reunification independently is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and put an end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea.

"Occupying half of our territory by force and meddling in our internal affairs, U.S. imperialism is trampling on our national sovereignty, and is hindering our country's reunification with its 'two Koreas' policy. U.S. presence in south Korea is the greatest obstacle to the independent reunification of our country."

"As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are left alone in south Korea," the President stressed in the report, "the reunification question can never be solved independently."

Since the withdrawal of the American troops from Vietnam south Korea is the only Asian continental area of massive U.S. military presence.

"We Are on Our Way Home"

Two girls are on their way home after enjoying skating. (In Pyongyang)

Over 130 SR-71 Space Violations Reported

The U.S. infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of the DPRK, at around 12:02 on September 7 and then into the airspace above the Kangryong Peninsula, the southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province, at around 13:38 for espionage purpose, reported KCNA on Sep. 7.

The U.S. espionage against the DPRK is getting more frequent, timing to coincide with all forms of military exercises it is staging one after another in south Korea and the vicinity of the DPRK, while hastening new war preparations.

The espionage by the Americans through the infiltration of spy planes into the eastern and western airspace of the DPRK and into the air above the area within the military boundary numbered 20 since August and more than 130 so far this year, said KCNA.

300 Seoul Students Rally Over Textbook Issue

A few hundred students of Koryo University in Seoul staged a demonstration on September 8 against Japan over its revision of history textbooks. It expressed a sharp criticism of the Chon junta over its stance in the controversy.

The action was in defiance of a ban clamped on any student demonstration over the textbook issue by education minister Li Gyu Ho.

Witnesses said about 300 students staged a sit-in on the campus of the prestigious private school while about 500 looked on.

An estimated 120 riot police stood by at the university gate.

The students shouted slogans demanding that Japan abandon its "daydream of militarism" and decrying the Chon junta as "pro-Japanese".

The September 8 demonstration was the second known campus outburst over the textbook controversy. A new term for south Korea's universities began at the start of September, and there had been predictions that students might seize on the issue.

Students Refused to Take Part in Mil. Training

Meanwhile, a large number of students of the same university refused to take part in an obligatory week-long military training last November, it was learned on September 3.

Leading south Korean newspapers revealed this on Sep. 3 when they reported that the university had permitted 18 of the 89 dissident students to register for classes after they were suspended for refusing to join the exercise.

The six-day military training is a requirement for all south Korean university freshmen, who are obliged to stay in military barracks with new conscripts during the period.

Keynote Address to Asian Regional Meeting on DPRK Agriculture

"General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea"

The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on September 1.

At the consultation, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission Li Hak Chol, head of the delegation of the DPRK, made the keynote address "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

He said:

Considering that rice cultivation holds a big proportion in the agriculture of Asian countries, the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice is important in their solving the food problem.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party Centre put forward most correct policies for achieving stable high yields of rice and have wisely led our people to their implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself upon a deep analysis of the precious experiences gained in the course of his personal guidance of agricultural production and the latest successes in agricultural science, founded the Juche method of farming, an advanced and scientific method of farming suitable to the specific conditions of our country.

The great leader and the glorious Party Centre have brought about a big turn in the production of paddy rice in our country with their wise guidance in strictly meeting the demand of the Juche method of farming in all fields of agricultural production.

By various measures taken to increase the production of rice in the last period, the per hectare paddy rice output has rapidly increased year after year to reach a high level of 7.2 tons on an average throughout the country.

The speaker referred to the successes of the green revolution and overall introduction of early-ripening, high-yielding strains of rice in our country. In order to carry into effect the policy of seed improvement for creating good seed rice suitable to the climatic and soil conditions of our country, he said, our Government has built up solid seed-breeding centres and farms in many places which are different in ecological conditions and let the agricultural scientists and technicians display a high degree of creative ingenuity and responsibility for the improvement of seeds.

Thanks to such measures for the improvement of seeds, many new strains of seed rice have been invented in a brief period and big successes made in seed improvement in our country.

Our country sees to it that the successes achieved in the green revolution are introduced in agricultural production without delay.

Our experience shows that, if a country builds up solid seed-breeding bases, increases state investment in them and arouses scientists, it can solve the problem of breeding seeds suitable to its conditions in a short time.

Turning to the work of ameliorating soil and raising its fertility in our country, the speaker said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a most correct policy of land amelioration suited to the specific conditions of our country and has energetically guided the work for its implementation.

In order to turn low-productive paddy fields into high-productive ones, our country has applied large quantities of organic fertilizers in paddy fields and energetically pushed ahead with soil amelioration by chemical method and physical method, properly combining them, with the result that the physical and chemical quality of the soil of our paddy fields has been markedly improved.

The practical experience in our country shows that if one increases investment in land amelioration, correctly mobilises the force of the masses and strengthens the assistance of industry to agriculture, one can successfully carry out such vast and difficult task as land amelioration in a short period.

Referring to the advanced nursing of rice seedlings and their transplanting in our country, the speaker said:

Our practical experience shows that if one fails to nurse sturdy seedlings, he cannot raise the yield, whatever good seed he may sow and however much fertilizers he may apply.

The overal introduction of the cold-bed nursing of rice seedlings, the most superior method suitable to the conditions of our country, has made it possible to achieve stable yields by ensuring a sufficient period for the growth of rice.

Our practical experience shows that 500-1,000 kg more rice is produced per hectare in the paddy fields where seedlings nursed on cold beds are transplanted than in the fields where seedlings nursed on water beds are transplanted.

According to our experience, one day's delay in rice-transplanting brings a drop of 100 kg in per hectare output.

With a comprehensive introduction of rice-transplanting machines, our peasants have been freed from hard and toilsome labour of transplanting rice by hands, and a big stride was made in the industrialisation and modernisation of rice cultivation.

The speaker pointed to the application of the rational dense planting method in our rice farming.

He said:

To raise the per unit production by densely planting rice and making each plant fully productive – this is the basic orientation consistently adhered to by us to boost paddy rice output.

The speaker dwelt on the establishment of a scientific system of fertilizer application and the effective use of fertilizers in our country.

Our country, he said, introduced the method of applying fertilizers in several stages instead of the outmoded method.

The overall introduction of the new fertilizer application method resulted in a marked rise in rice output.

Pointing to the solution of the water problem and effective use of water in our country, he said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the conditions for agricultural production and characteristics of the climatic conditions in our country and the actual possibility of the rural technical revolution, defined irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution.

Thanks to the struggle of the entire people under the wise guidance of the great leader, many reservoirs, big and small, have been built in our country and the whole country is covered with dense irrigation networks.

This ensures stable high yields in our country every year.

Referring to the work for protecting crops from weeds and blight and noxious insects in our country, he said:

Our country supplies enough herbicides to apply to 100 per cent of the paddy fields.

With the massive supply of efficient herbicides killing various weeds in paddy fields, our peasants have been freed from arduous and toilsome weeding work.

Crops are thoroughly protected not only from weeds but from blight and noxious insects in our country.

In protecting crops from blight and noxious insects, our country strictly abides by the principle of combining the use of agricultural chemicals with other methods, laying main emphasis on their prevention.

In using agricultural chemicals, we choose ones which kill insects and germs well but are not harmful to human bodies and various chemicals are used alternately.

After dwelling on our experience in the harvesting and thrashing and in raising the level of technical knowledge of the peasants, the speaker concluded:

The great successes made in rice farming in our country are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party Centre.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party Centre put forward most correct policies to decisively increase the production of paddy rice in our country and have wisely led our people to implement them, bringing about a big progress in rice farming in a brief period.

List of Attendance

Follows the list of delegations and delegates to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang:

A delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, President of the Agricultural Academy of China;

A delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, Director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

Delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Ghai, Director of the Rice Development of the Ministry of Agriculture;

Delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture;

A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhamad Afzal Malik, Director General of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan;

A delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, Researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and

Delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, Researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (17)

Modernization of Agriculture

(Continued from the previous issue)

After Socialist Cooperativization and Proclamation of Theses on Socialist Rural Question

In the rural areas where socialist cooperativization was completed in 1958, means of productions including land were used in common and peasants collectively worked under cooperative management. The Government fully supported peasants, by supplying great amounts of money for investments to them. It also increasingly constructed irrigation systems, supplied them with more tractors, trucks, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, constructed houses for peasants, and established free medicare and education systems.

However, egoism and bourgeois ideas still remained among peasants who were not used to live collectively. They did not take care of common property well, including irrigation systems, wasted fertilizers and carelessly used farm machines and houses provided by the Government. Some did not care of cows in common use well, though they bred well private-owned cows. Some sold bad-quality rice to the Government, while keeping good-quality rice for their own consumption.

In 1963, the total rural households numbered 1.07 million. They owned 1.99 million hectares of farmland (paddy fields 580,000 hectares), 18,000 tractors and 2,200 trucks. The average number of households per cooperative society was 286, with 492 hectares of farmland, 4.8 tractors and 0.6 trucks. Further, 93.3 percent of the total ri (town) were covered by electric power networks and 300 kg of fertilizers were applied per hectare of farmland. Since the irrigation of paddy fields was basically completed in 1959, stress was laid on the construction of irrigation systems for non-paddy fields. The total grain output was 3.8 million tons in 1960 (including 1.53 million tons of unhusked rice).

All-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture were targets to be attained in the future. So, the main task in this domain was to fully utilize small and medium-sized farming implements. However, peasants were short of farm machines, even small farming implements.

In 1967 or just before the start of full-scale mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, one cooperative member had to manage one hectare of paddy field. Without using rice planting machines, weeding machines, harvestors, one hectare of paddy field needed 200-300 man-days for its cultivation in those days.

Furthermore, because of lack of technical knowledge, peasants could not fully operate farm machines provided, nor could they properly use fertilizers. Not a few peasants did not know how to use urea, ammonium sulfate, phosphorous or potassium fertilizers. Some caused blast disease to rice plants because of too much application of fertilizers, while others could not select seeds suitable to weather and land conditions.

In view of these realities, it was impossible to promote industrialization and modernization of agriculture without raising the technical levels of peasants through study of advanced agricultural management and studies of agricultural techniques, including pedology, plant cultivation, agricultural chemistry and agricultural mechanics.

Together with these, enthusiasm and devotion were required of peasants. However, their political consciousness and ideological levels were too low to meet the requirements.

Under these conditions, the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK on February 25, 1964. The theses which gave answers to most rural questions at that time, brought about an epoch-making change in agriculture.

The theses clarified three basic principles which had to be upheld in agriculture:

First, technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance to agriculture by industry and support to the countryside from town should be strengthened in every way;

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to an advanced level of industrial enterprise management, links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership should be strengthened and cooperative ownership steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people.

The first principle meant the narrowing down of the gap between workers and peasants, industry and agriculture, and cities and villages, the need to concentrate on carrying out technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

The second principle aimed not only at strengthening political and ideological support but also material, technical and financial support by the working class to peasants. In capitalist society, advanced industry (capital) exploits backward agriculture, but in socialist society advanced industry (workers) helps backward agriculture (peasants) in order to narrow down the gap between them.

The third principle implied that guidance and management of the rural economy and the relationship between whole-people ownership and cooperative ownership could be consolidated only when the first and second principles were strengthened as the levels of guidance and management of cooperative farms were raised to the levels of industrial enterprise management. This was aimed at eliminating the gap between guidance and management of agriculture and industry. This also required to increase the fixed assets of state-run enterprises (farm machine stations, irrigation system management stations, plant selecting farms, breeding stock farms, agricultural experiment stations, etc.) more than those of cooperative farms, in order to develop cooperative ownership into whole-people ownership.

The theses also made it clear that the complicated and difficult guidance and support of the Government to the peasantry, should be given on a county-by-county basis, particularly with the managing committees of county cooperative farms as the cores.

Successes of Technical Revolution in Agriculture

Modernization of agriculture was accelerated on the basis of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question with great successes.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly

(Continued on page 3)

Mexican Seminar Unanimously Urges U.S. Withdrawal from S. Korea

A two-day seminar on the question of Korean reunification was recently held at the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World in Mexico.

The seminar was attended by the secretary of International Affairs of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, members of the national congress, members of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, university professors and doctors and men of political and public circles and the press in Mexico.

Also present there were the First Secretary of the Radical Party of Chile who is vice-President of the Socialist International, and a vice-Chairman of the RPC.

At the seminar which was presided over by the deputy general director of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, Antonio Tenorio, Director of the Institute of the Agricultural History of Mexico, made a report titled "On the Question of Korean Reunification" and many personages made speeches.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the seminar.

Report: No Legal Basis for Division

Antonio Tenorio, Director of the Agricultural History Institute of Mexico, made a report titled "On the Question of Korean Reunification" at the seminar.

Pointing out that an early reunification of Korea is the desire of the Korean people and demand of the times, he said:

The U.S. troops which landed in south Korea in 1945, acting as an occupation force, blocked the 38th parallel of the north latitude like a border line and cut the road of traffic, transport, communications and visits between the north and the south of Korea which had been free until that time. Thus began the tragic division of Korea.

He further said:

The 38th parallel dividing the Korean Peninsula into north and south is not at all a border line set by any international treaty. There is no legal ground for splitting the Korean Peninsula and the Korean nation.

The division of Korea was caused by none other than foreign forces, that is, the United States.

The question of Korean reunification, therefore, is a essentially question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign forces and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

Korea must be reunified without fail in view of the desire of the Korean people, humanitarianism and peace and security in Asia and the world.

The reunification of Korea is necessary because her split imposes immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people.

It is also necessary because the division exacerbates tension in the Korean Peninsula and jeopardizes peace in Asia and the world.

A situation which may lead to the

(Continued from page 2)

(November 1974) summed up the successes attained in the implementation of the theses in 10 years after its proclamation and put forward new agricultural tasks. The First Meeting of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly (December 1977) noted the successes during the 6-Year Plan (1971-1976) and defined a program for the 2nd 7-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Follow some of the successes attained in the technical revolution of agriculture in the period under review.

Irrigation – During the 6-Year Plan, 1,977 reservoirs including the Manpung, Unpa, Kanggye and Pyongwon reservoirs, were newly built. This raised the country's total water storage capacity 1.5 times that of 1964. New pumping stations were built in 8,850 places and their pumping capacity increased 1.8 times. The area of irrigated non-paddy fields reached 400,000 hectares. The irrigation systems were expanded from the plain areas to intermediate and mountainous areas.

Chemicalization – The task which had been put forward in the theses, to apply over one ton of chemical fertilizers per hectare of land, was attained in 1975. In 1977, the applications increased to 1.3 tons per hectare of paddy fields and 1.2 tons per hectare of non-paddy fields. In 1977, the application of weed killers increased 2.4 times that of 1970.

Mechanization – In 1977, in the plain areas, there were 6 tractors and in the intermediate and mountainous areas 5 tractors per 100 hectares, and one car was operated per 100 hectares in all the areas. In addition, more than 30,000 rice planting machines and other farm machines were supplied to farms in the year.

Introduction of advanced agricultural techniques – The method of growing right crops in right soil, and right crops in the right seasons was widely introduced and other farming methods were basically transformed, including seedling breeding, transplanting, increasing

outbreak of war any moment is prevailing in the Korean Peninsula due to the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will be a nuclear war and undoubtedly expand into a world war without fail.

Ever since the country's division, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set forth a basic policy that the country must be reunified independently without any outside interference and by peaceful means on a democratic principle and, on its basis, advanced reasonable proposals for reunification over 200 times.

In particular, His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung said at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

The new proposal demands that national idea be placed above anything else and everything be subordinated to it.

It also requires that the country be reunified on the basis of the idea of great national unity irrespective of political view, religious belief and party affiliation.

The new proposal correctly takes into consideration the actual conditions of the Korean Peninsula.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo enjoys the full support and sympathy of the entire Korean people in north and south and overseas Koreans.

The world's progressive people voice support to this proposal.

According to data, a signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK was conducted on a world-wide scale in the last one year. It was participated in by over 1,600 million people from more than 100 countries and 24 international organisations.

Among them were presidents and high-ranking political and public figures.

This fact makes doubtless the validity of the proposal for founding the DCRK.

The most important problem for independent reunification of Korea is to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and put an end to the U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

With the U.S. troops left intact in south Korea, the question of Korean reunification can never be settled independently.

The south Korean authorities must decidedly renounce the policy of depending on foreign forces and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

There is no pretext for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea.

The United States must immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in accord with the resolution adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session.

The democratisation of south Korean society is also imperative for the reunification of Korea.

The fascist rule is now in force and democracy is stifled in south Korea. Under this condition national concord and unity can not be achieved nor can reunification be realised peacefully.

In order to reunify Korea, it is necessary to remove tension from Korea and promote great national unity.

Practical measures should be taken for peace and unity.

This is the desire not only of the Korean people but also of the world's people.

No one should act contrary to the reunification of Korea. Voices supporting the reunification of Korea should be lifted up in every nook and corner of the world.

The termination of the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea is requisite to the reunification of Korea.

We should all show sincerity in our efforts to force the U.S. troops to pull out of south Korea without delay along with destructive weapons.

stumps per pyong (3.954 sq. yds.) of seedlings in a stump, utilization of humus soil, fertilizer application and soil and water management.

On the basis of these successes, the target of increasing grain output to 7 million tons by 1976 was achieved in 1974, two years ahead of schedule. In 1976, the output increased to 8 million tons, to 8.5 million tons in 1977, the year of bad weather conditions, and to 9 million tons in 1979.

The grain output is expected to reach 10 million tons in 1984. This prospect is based on the great successes attained in the past, thanks to the continued efforts and struggles of the peasants, the Government and all other people who are full of self-confidence. The independent and advanced agriculture of the DPRK will surely be further consolidated and developed in future as the most important factor for an independent and prosperous state.

(To be continued)

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was convened on Mar. 26-28, 1981 at the National Palace in Algiers, Algeria, with the attendance of 118 delegations, delegates and prominent public figures from 80 countries and regions and 14 international and regional organizations.

Speeches: Int'l Solidarity Needed

Many personages spoke at the seminar.

Dr. Jose Ruiz Cesena, Director of the Economic Institute of Mexico Autonomous National University, said:

The reunification of Korea is an important question in world politics. It is not a question confined to the Korean people but a question related to the world people, too.

The main responsibility for the 37-year long division of Korea rests with the U.S., the chieftain of world reaction.

The reunification of Korea is a serious class and national question of liberating the south Korean people from the U.S. rule.

It must be achieved on the principle of great national unity.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung is a most correct and reasonable one for the reunification of Korea.

It is very important to lift up the voice of international support and solidarity for the reunification of Korea.

Carlos Morales, vice-Chairman of the Radical Party of Chile, said:

Korea was divided into north and south by the United States.

More than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea today. But there can be no pretext for them to stay on there.

The United States and the south Korean puppet clique are viciously trying to keep Korea divided into two.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward over 200 reasonable proposals for the country's reunification.

Though the south Korean reactionaries are loudmouthed about "dialogue," "negotiation" and so forth today, they do not mean what they say, but attempt to flout world public opinion.

If they want to have a dialogue truly from the stand on reunification, they should force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and democratize the south Korean society.

The task of the Latin American people for the reunification of Korea is to extend international support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle.

At the same time they should fight against the U.S. interventionist policy.

Mexican Parliamentarian Antonio Becerra said:

The division of Korea has entirely resulted from the U.S. occupation of south Korea.

The reunification of Korea, as respected President Kim Il Sung declared, must be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

For an independent reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated, first of all.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is supported not only by the Korean people, but also by all the people of the world.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with this proposal under all circumstances.

Alfredo Romero Castilla, Professor at Mexico Autonomous National University and researcher of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, said:

If Korea is to be reunified, the democratisation of south Korean society must be realised.

The south Korean people toppled the Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regimes" by their struggle. The Chon Du Hwan "regime," too, will certainly be overthrown by the struggle of the people. This is beyond all doubt.

Kim Dae Jung must be released in south Korea and he be guaranteed the freedom of political activities.

Gov. Memorandum on 37 Yrs. of U.S. Presence in S. Korea as Colonial Power

– The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published the following memorandum exposing crimes of the U.S. in turning south Korea into its complete colony and the colonial dependence of the south Korean "regime" and its true color as the American instrument for agression, upon the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. occupied south Korea:

September 8 this year is the day of the 37th year since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea.

Thirty-seven years have elapsed since one country, one nation was divided into two.

In this prolonged period of tragic division, south Korea has been reduced to a complete colony of the United States and its people have been forced to suffer the fate of colonial slavery.

The relationship between the United States and south Korea is most typical of that between the suzerain state and colony.

The U.S. imperialists now advertise that south Korea is an "independent state" in order to deceive the people of the world. The south Korean puppets try to cover up their true colours as a hatchet man of the imperialists, join the ranks of the non-aligned movement while clamouring about "independence" and get recognition from the socialist countries and the newly emerging countries.

It is the United States which acts the master in south Korea. The south Korean "regime" is, de facto, a tool of the U.S. imperialists for their aggression.

The master and stooge talk about "independent state" and "independence", refusing to face the stark reality. Their clamourings are aimed at neutralizing the anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people for independence, justifying their colonial rule in south Korea and executing their criminal policy of permanently dividing Korea into "two Koreas".

This is an unpardonable criminal act, a mockery of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world who are fighting for national independence and sovereignty.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby publishes this memorandum, deeming it necessary to show up the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists who have turned south Korea into their complete colony and the south Korean "regime's" colonial dependence and its true colour as an instrument for aggression.

Establishment of the U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Ruling System in South Korea

Aggression and plunder, domination and subjugation are inherent in the nature of imperialism and these are the mode of its existence.

Everywhere the imperialists set foot, bloody aggression and plunder are committed and a policy of colonial enslavement is imposed.

South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists is no exception to this case.

U.S. imperialism which had grown rich on huge amounts of war profits during the Second World War emerged as the chieftain of imperialism and the bulwark of modern colonialism. It defined world conquest as the general line in its external policy and openly revealed their wild ambition to show itself to be a new ruler in Asia in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists who had harboured already from more than 100 years ago the vicious ambition to reduce Korea, which is of military strategic importance and abounds in natural resources, into their colony, entered the soil of south Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese aggressive army after the Second World War.

All acts of the U.S. imperialists who had occupied south Korea without shedding even a drop of blood under the guise of "liberator", were aggressive from the beginning. Everything was geared up to the creation of colonial structures.

They considered that an easy way of turning south Korea into their colony was to keep the colonial ruling system and apparatuses of the Japanese imperialists intact in its early period.

In this regard, John Hodges, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying south Korea, confessed as follows:

"I am using Japanese ruling machines because at present it is a most effective way of management." ("People's World". September 19, 1945.)

The U.S. imperialists showed no interest in disarming the Japanese aggressive army in south Korea and, on the contrary, they saw to it that Japan kept the colonial system in south Korea until they made full preparations to enter south Korea.

On August 20, 1945, in pursuance of the policy of the White House, MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army stationed in the Pacific, demanded of Abe, "governor-general of Korea" full responsibility for "public peace" in south Korea.

On September 2, John Hodges issued a "proclamation", announcing that the south Korean people must be patient obediently even if they disliked the rule by the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists who made an entry into south Korea on September 8 published the notorious "MacArthur proclamation" to announce the establishment of the military administration" and forced the south Korean people to obey it unconditionally.

MacArthur stated in "proclamation" No. 1 as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degree north latitude and the people thereof".

"Territory of Korea south of 38 degree north latitude and the people thereof will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority."

"Proclamation" No. 2 stated that any person who did any act of violation of "proclamation" No. 1, should suffer "death or other heavy punishment" upon conviction by military occupation court.

(The Collection of Proclamations by the Military Administration, 1947 ed. p.1.)

The MacArthur "proclamation" was the open declaration of the establishment of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea.

Following the announcement of the "MacArthur proclamation", the U.S. imperialists set up "the south Korean military government," alias "military government office" on September 11.

The south Korean people who were liberated from the yoke of vicious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists desired to exercise their sovereignty. However, the U.S. imperialists pursued a policy of colonial enslavement which required the unconditional sacrifice of south Korea for the sake of their strategic interests.

The U.S. "military administration" was the colonial ruling machine which took over the ruling system of the Japanese imperialists' colonial government of Korea", the brutal colonial ruling machine unprecedented in the world.

Arnold, the first U.S. "Military Governor" said: "I myself, Military Governor Arnold, is holding the powers and rights exercised by the Korean ex-governor-general. Then he declared: "There exists only one government in Korea south of 38 degree north latitude and it is the military government established on the basis of the proclamation of MacArthur, general order of Hodges and civil administration orders of the military government. ... It monopolizes domination and authority in all aspects of politics." (South Korean newspaper "Hanil Sinbo", September 16, 1945, "People's World." January 5, 1946).

This was the declaration that Arnold took office as a new governor-general of south Korea.

In the wake of Arnold's arrogant utterance, John Hodges said haughtily: "Two governments cannot exist within one country. At present in south Korea the U.S. military government is the sole government. Sovereignty cannot yet belong to the Korean people. Since the supremacy over Korea belongs to our military government, the sovereignty of the people's committee must be abrogated and it must exist as a political party or otherwise it must be dissolved."

In south Korea the people's committees established on the initiative of the people were all dissolved and the patriots and other people who participated in the struggle for genuine freedom and independence of the country were savagely suppressed.

However, the direct colonial rule and brutal repression by the U.S. imperialists through the "military administration" encountered strong resistance on the part of the south Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists mercilessly massacred the patriotic people who rose up against their policy of colonial subjugation.

In Cheju Island alone, they killed or wounded around 40,000 people, one-third of the whole inhabitants, converting the whole land of the island into a sea of blood.

As they could no longer continue their colonial subjugating policy with the undisguised colonial rule through the "military administration", in face with strong resistance of the south Korean people, the U.S. imperialists began to resort to the more sinister and nefarious neo-colonialist method.

Ostensibly, the U.S. imperialists staged a farce of transferring the sovereign power in south Korea to the Korean people and withdrawing from it. In the meantime, they tried to maintain their colonial rule in south Korea through the instrumentality of their faithful henchmen.

The U.S. imperialists impelled the faithful pro-U.S. lackey, traitor Syngman Rhee who had been groomed carefully by the billionaires of the Wall Street for 40 years toward putting up the deceptive slogan of the "union", and marshalled the reactionary forces.

On May 10, 1948, the U.S. imperialists staged a separate election in south Korea in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Korean people, thus setting up the Syngman Rhee puppet "regime."

This was a move to divide Korea artificially and establish a neo-colonialist ruling system in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists mislead the internal and external public opinions to give a false impression that the separate election which had paved the country to rain was a "democratic election under U.N. supervision" in an attempt to attach any "legality" to the election opposed by the entire Korean people.

The historical facts, however, eloquently show how this May 10 separate election was held.

Just before the "election" was held, the U.S. imperialists set up the "special guard headquarters" in the U.S. "military administration" and deployed the mobile forces equipped with tanks, armoured cars and machine-guns throughout south Korea, putting planes into the air and ordering fleets in Pusan and Inchon to be on standby alert.

They had barricades built around the "polling stations" and posted armed police and terrorists in every nook and corner.

The so-called "polling stations" were under the strict supervision of the agents of terrorist organizations and "voting" was carried out in their presence.

James Roper, UP correspondent who inspected the "election", said that "the atmosphere of election resembled that of a city under martial law" and a "representative" of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" confessed that "in south Korea no air of free election prevailed."

In North Kyongsang Province alone, 10-20 per cent of "voters" turned out for the "election" in 30 constituencies failed to announce the "voting result" even ten days after the "election."

This was how the puppet regime of south Korea advertised by the U.S. imperialists as an "independent state", came into being.

A publication of the United States wrote:

"South Korea started functioning with Syngman Rhee as a head on the basis of the first election on May 1948. However, this independence, in fact, is no more than an actual extension of the system under the U.S. occupation."

As the stark historical fact shows, what is called "government" in south Korea is nothing but a puppet regime that the U.S. imperialists concocted in order to forcibly repress the will of the popular masses, cover up and justify their policy of colonial subjugation and prolong their colonial rule in south Korea.

This puppet regime was toppled by the heroic uprising of the south Korean people in April, 1960. This proved graphically that it was not the legitimate government established on the initiative of the people, but the bogus government cooked up by the United States.

U.S. Imperialism Is Real Ruler Of South Korea

Everything in south Korea is completely subject to the United States. The U.S. imperialist colonial rule extends deep to all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture.

Convincing proof is provided by all historical facts produced and reality brought about by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea.

Political Domination

An independent state must have its sovereignty and real power to independently work out its internal and external policies and implement them.

However, the so-called "government" of south Korea is devoid of sovereignty or independence.

Through a number of shackling "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have fixed by law the master-servant relations and trample down the sovereignty of the south Korean people at will with the backing of tens of thousands of their occupation troops.

No determination of the puppet regime is represented in the internal and external policies now in force in south Korea. Their drafting and execution are strictly subject to the "approval" and "ratification" of the White House.

The U.S. imperialists exercise unlimited power by which they can kill or replace even a south Korean "president" at will if they want.

In south Korea there are "national assembly", "government" and "political parties" in name, but they are none other than a screen to cover up the neo-colonialist character of the U.S. imperialists.

The real ruling apparatus politically controlling south Korea is the American "embassy" in south Korea.

The American "embassy" seizes the right to political control on south Korea, defines the orientation of all the internal and external policies of the puppet regime and supervises and controls its drawing and implementation; it takes all the reigns of personnel management including the right to select the highest representative of the puppet government and organizes and controls the political forces in favour of their colonial rule.

Whenever the south Korean puppets' politics had been in a critical phase, it directly or indirectly intervened in it, always playing the principal role.

As disclosed in the "Genealogy of the South Korean Military Government", Syngman Rhee who was toppled by April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960 withdrew from "*Chongwadae*" after making "resignation statement" on the "strong order" of the U.S. side from Mcconey, the then U.S. "ambassador", and the nomination of "Ho Jong caretaker government" was also decided by his role.

At the time of "May 16 military coup d'etat" in 1961, too, the American "charge d'affaires"

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Marshal Green was charged with the mission to carry out on the spot the grand undertaking of the "military coup d'etat" and did exactly according to the libretto of the U.S. CIA.

Chang Do Yong, former chief of the general staff of the south Korean puppet army, in the "second trial on the case of counter-revolution in the army" confessed that he who had taken a passive attitude to the "military coup" was given the instruction from the American "embassy" to cooperate with the Pak Jung Hi clique in "military coup."

The fact that the "May 16 military coup" was intervened by the American "embassy" and staged according to the libretto written by the U.S. CIA became clearer by the confession of John Allen Dulles, former director of U.S. CIA, made on May 23, 1964, in his resignation statement that most successful in the overseas activities of the U.S. CIA during his tenure of office was the military revolution in south Korea.

It was none other than the American "embassy" in south Korea that took its share in the murder case of Pak Jung Hi who was shot dead by his right-hand man, that instigated traitor Chon Du Hwan to stage the "December 12 army purge coup" and take "May 17 measure to expand martial law throughout south Korea", and that proposed transferring to him a force tens of thousands strong and heavy military hardware under the U.S. imperialist aggressor army command to suppress by force of arms.

Former American "ambassador" to south Korea, Gleysteen, said in the luncheon with the "members of parliament" of ruling and opposition parties on May 23, 1980 that "the American side had already expressed its understanding of and consent to the nationwide extension and strengthening of the martial law". Traitor Chon Du Hwan, too, told editors and publishers of south Korea that all incidents were "reported to the U.S. authorities beforehand" and obtained their consent.

It is also a well-known fact that traitor Chon Du Hwan acted under the instructions of his advisors, I.E. John Lamasa, Administrative Councillor of the American "embassy" in south Korea, Frederick Klaus, Deputy President of the "American Chamber of Commerce and Industry" in south Korea, a retired armyman calling himself "colonel" who served long in the 8th army command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea.

Touching on such state of affairs, a south Korean newspaper pointed out: "The present government focuses its attention on the moves of the American embassy in south Korea. When south Korea falls into a deep political crisis people cannot but turn their eyes naturally to the American embassy to steal a glance at its moves." Another newspaper wrote that "their influence on the south Korean government is strong enough to say that their policy towards south Korea was changed whenever the American ambassador is replaced."

Pak Jung Hi had once admitted the U.S. imperialist colonial rule with these words "thanks to the God for enabling America to lead south Korea". Traitor Chon Du Hwan said that "the politics of south Korea has been controlled by the United States" and that he was acting according to the "instructions of the American advisors."

This proves that the political ruler of south Korea either in the past or at present is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

Economic Dependence

Depending on outside forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and the economically subjected nation can not free from colonial slavery.

South Korea is completely dependent on the U.S. imperialists economically. U.S. imperialism is lording it over as the greatest plunderer in south Korea.

From the very beginning of their entry into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists seized the major arteries of the south Korean economy under the name of the "vested property", through the instrumentality of the system of military occupation.

The "vested property" plundered by the U.S. imperialists was a colossal amount of property accounting for 91 per cent of the total capital of the south Korean stock company at that time.

Even according to the doctored data released by the U.S. State Department, its total amount was more than 80 per cent of all properties of south Korea.

U.S. economic control over south Korea has been established through the so-called economic "aid", various "treaties" and "agreements", apparatus for plunder and the investment by U.S. monopoly capital.

Economic "aid" of the U.S. imperialists is a means of realizing the crafty neo-colonialist domination, that is, to administer medicine after giving disease.

Through the "aid" the U.S. imperialists have seized the economic arteries of south Korea and subjected it to their military and political purposes, and plundered 120,000 million dollars, 10 times more than the total sum of the "aid" since their occupation, thus opening to the view predatory nature as the colonialists.

How U.S. imperialism has established its control over the south Korean economy and seized the economic arteries is clearly seen by the following shackling "treaties" and "agreements" concluded by force with the south Korean puppets.

It is stipulated in the "agreement on the Transfer of Finance and Property" concluded in September 1948 that the puppet government "shall keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the U.S. military government in Korea". It provides for the right of the U.S. Government to the property and its annexes in which it is interacted, be it corporeal or incorporeal, movables or immovables, and points out that "ownership shall be transferred to the U.S. Government at its request". The "Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" signed in November 1956 confirmed that under this treaty the United States is vested with the unlimited right "to engage in all kinds of trade, industry, banking and other profit-making activities no matter what form they may take."

Earlier, the "Convention of the ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Committee on Planning for Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stability" was signed in December 1953. This resulted in strengthening the local apparatus of the U.S. imperialists for economic domination in south Korea.

By this "convention", the U.S. imperialist "economic coordinator" obtained the "right" to "examine all the provisions of economy and planning" of south Korea. And through the "joint economic committee" the U.S. imperialists could force on the puppet government the decisions of "office of the U.S. economic coordinator" and fully grasp and control all economic activities including the implementation of the "economic aid plan".

The U.S. imperialists' control over the south Korean economy has been further strengthened through the "Agreement on Economic and Technical Aid" in February 1961, which was the synthesis of previous economic "agreements".

This "agreement" allowed the U.S. imperialists to legalize the "joint examination" of the south Korean "budget". It was stipulated that they were to be invested with authority to directly control and use the "budget" of the puppet regime at will, and American merchants and their families in south Korea were to receive equal treatment with "diplomats" and were exempt from all taxes.

Indeed, this "agreement" was a replica of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" which facilitated the U.S. imperialists' aggression and economic plunder on Korea 100 years ago.

Even the south Korean "parliament members" blamed that this "agreement" resembled the "Ulsa Treaty" concluded between the Japanese imperialists and the feudal rulers of Li dynasty. (South Korean "Tongyang News", Seoul, Feb. 19, 1961.)

The U.S. imperialists' control over the south Korean economy is further backed up by the investment of monopoly capital of the United States in south Korea.

The direct investment of the U.S. monopoly capital in south Korea amounted to 427 million dollars as of 1981 which occupied 24.3 per cent of the direct foreign investments.

The trans-national enterprises of the United States have concentrated their investments on such key industries of south Korea as oil refinery, petro-chemical and automobile industries and, thereby seized its economic arteries to accelerate economic subordination and militarization.

The U.S. monopolies which rule supreme in south Korea, while enjoying extraterritorial privilege and every special favour, are working its workers like beasts of burden and obtaining excessive profits by the means of tricky price and unequal exchange in trade.

As a result, the south Korean puppets are now handicapped by heavy foreign debt amounting to more than 35 billion dollars most of which are due back to the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists also exercise their control over the south Korean economy through their resident local ruling establishments such as the "U.S. Agency of International Development" in south Korea.

No wonder that the Japanese journal "Sekai" described the "U.S. Agency of International Development" in south Korea as a "government hidden in the south Korean regime."

As is shown above, the south Korean economy has become an appendix economy completely subordinated to the U.S. imperialists and south Korea has been converted into a market of U.S. surplus commodities, and its source of raw materials and supply centre of cheap labour.

Dependence of the south Korean economy on the U.S. is daily increasing. Agricultural production, in particular, has been destroyed. South Korea, once a granary, has been converted into a land of famine which has to import more than 8 million tons of grain every year. All this results from the policy of dumping surplus agricultural products and the policy of expropriating land for military use.

There are over 7 million unemployed or semi-unemployed, 300,000 prostitutes and over 3 million children of non-school attendance. A human trade policy is officially recognized. Thus, people are suffering from the worst hardships of living.

Seizure of Military Command

Military command is one of the important criterion of an independent state.

An independent country naturally exercises command of the army. If a country fails to assume command of the army, it cannot be called an independent state.

Command of the south Korean puppet army 700,000 strong is entirely in the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists assume all command of the south Korean puppet army through various shackling "treaties" and "agreements".

In the "temporary administrative agreement on military affairs and public security to be enacted in the interim period" concluded in August 1948, the U.S. imperialists legalized the continued occupation of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the command over the military and police forces of the puppet regime. And they reaffirmed their jurisdiction and command over the south Korean puppet army and took measures to strengthen them in the "mutual military aid agreement" concluded in January 1950 and the "agreement on establishment of U.S. army advisory group".

In order to further strengthen their direct control and command of the south Korean puppet army, the U.S. imperialists concocted the "agreement on transfer of supreme prerogative" (what they called "Taejon agreement") in July 1950 aiming at direct subordination of the south Korean puppet army to the commander of the U.S. army occupying south Korea, while confirming the already concluded military agreements.

Under this "agreement" all supreme prerogatives on the south Korean puppet army were transferred to the U.S. army commander occupying south Korea and the U.S. military "advisors" were dispatched to the south Korean army ranging from the "ministry of national defence" of the puppet regime to the army corps, division, regiment, battalion and even to military training camps to command and supervise them.

The U.S. imperialists flagrantly violated the armistice agreement which envisaged the pullout of all foreign troops from Korea after the war, cooked up the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" in August, 1953 and thereby obtained the indefinite "right" to deploy their aggressive forces all over south Korea and its vicinity. They even charged the south Korean puppet army with a duty to "cooperate" with the "collective defence" of the U.S. aggressive troops in the Pacific area.

The U.S. imperialists have reaffirmed the permanent occupation of south Korea by their aggressive troops through many other military "agreements" and establishments of military institutions, making it possible to push forward their scheme of converting south Korea into a military base.

In this way, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea could completely seize all supreme prerogatives such as operational command, mobilization of military personnel, reorganization of structural system, personnel affairs of the south Korean puppet army and all civilian forces. Now the south Korean puppet army is not allowed to use even a drop of gasoline as well as weapons and ammunitions without directive or approval of the U.S. imperialists.

Referring to the present reality Ryang Yu Chan, former ambassador of the south Korean puppets to the U.S., lamented that "now the United States has placed all our weapons under its control. In addition, our gasoline consumption is under U.S. control. It supplies us only a part of it. Under this condition, no one can mobilize the national defence force at his will without U.S. consent". (South Korean newspaper "Taejon Daily News", August 16, 1978.)

The Japanese journal "Economist" commented that the south Korean "government" is not in a position to exercise any supreme prerogative and carry out any independent operational action without permission and command of the U.S. in all spheres of weapons, ammunition and equipment".

An American commentator Dwight Kut said that the fate of south Korea is "entirely clawed by the United States either militarily or economically" and even the U.S. newspaper "Washington Post" commented that the "present south Korean regime is a military government under the instruction of the United States." (Reuters, Washington, June 21, 1967.)

Cultural Subjugation

The U.S. imperialists are completely dominating south Korea culturally and ideologically, too.

Through the U.S. embassy in south Korea, the "U.S. International Communication Agency", the "cultural centres" and "information centres" set up in all parts of south Korea, the "educational division" and "technical aid division" of the "U.S. AID and branches of U.S. international organizations, "foundations" and "advisors" they are steering, supervising and controlling all affairs from the formulation of the cultural policy of the puppet regime and its execution to the ideological tendencies of the south Korean people.

Their domination and subjugation of the south Korean ideological and cultural sectors are legalized by the "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with the south Korean puppets.

Through the "agreement on exchange of official publications" they seized the right to conduct press and broadcasting activities freely in south Korea and grasp and control publication and broadcasting propaganda in south Korea. And through 30-odd various subjugating "agreements" related to education they even held the right to frame the education policy of the puppet regime and permit or close schools.

They infiltrate into south Korea the reactionary ideas and corrupt culture which were already rejected by human society and denied by history long ago in an attempt to stamp out the independent consciousness of the people and reduce them to impotent beings contaminated by the idea of worshiping or fearing the U.S., pessimism, depravity, flunkeyism and submission.

As a result, the brilliant culture of our nation and beautiful manners and customs handed down from our ancestors are vanishing away in south Korea and all sorts of morbid practices and social evils are rampant in society.

Referring to the south Korean reality which has been converted into a garbage bin of all sorts of reactionary ideologies, even a south Korean publication lamented, saying: "Our idea cannot but be reduced to the international slave, because the realm of our thought has become degenerated like this".

All the facts clearly show that south Korea is a complete colony which is surbordinated out-and-out to the U.S. imperialists politically, economically, militarily and culturally and that they are the U.S. imperialists, the real ruler who has seized all power in south Korea.

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An American publication pointed out that the U.S. policy makers towards south Korea regard the U.S.-south Korea relations not as "horizontal" but as "vertical ones", and the United States treats the south Korean puppet regime merely as a "regime on paper".

Gleysteen, the former U.S. ambassador to south Korea, also declared that talking about "equal relations" between the U.S. and south Korea is "unrealistic" and "there can be no real equality" in all their relations. (South Korean "Radio First", June 29, 1982)

South Korean "Regime" Is A Tool for U.S. Imperialist Colonial Rule

The whole period of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over south Korea was characterized by annals of bloodshed aggression, war, division and murder.

For a long period of colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists have further strengthened their policy of colonial enslavement, incessantly replacing puppet "regimes" in south Korea, and all the successive south Korean puppet "regimes" fully accepted this policy and carried it into execution as servant of colonial rule.

It has been fully laid bare in the world how all the successive puppet regimes in south Korea have executed the Korea policy of the U.S. imperialist master.

The main Korea policy of the U.S. imperialists between the end of the 40's and the beginning of the 50's was to ignite an aggressive war to swallow up the whole of Korea on the basis of their easy occupation of half of the Korean territory.

They considered their hand-raised stooge Syngman Rhee to be a well-qualified man in realizing their aggressive Korean strategy, actively induced him to fortify the foundation of colonial rule and trigger off a fratricidal war.

As for Syngman Rhee, he was a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor who participated in the First World War "peace conference" on the instruction of his master already in 1919 and behaved himself disgracefully, begging for "freeing Korea from Japanese rule to leave her in the hands of the United States".

Being such a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor, he waited on the United States hand and foot and made no scruple to sell off even the country and people for his master U.S. imperialists. All the crimes committed by the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, the colonial tool of the U.S. imperialists, were unpardonable ones which were for the sake of his master against the nation. Especially he plunged the whole country and the entire people into the scourge of war by raising a disturbance of fratricidal war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. This treachery was a serious crime indelible in history.

After the war, when they found it impossible to realize their wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism", the ambition designed to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists embarked upon further reinforcing their division and war policy, taking the "two Koreas" plot as their basic Korean strategy.

They took Pak Jung Hi as the only lackey who could inherit such pro-American trait of Syngman Rhee in materializing this Korean strategy.

Pak Jung Hi was a traitor to the nation. Already in the spring of 1940 he, as a second lieutenant of the Japanese army, cut his finger with a razor and wrote in blood to pledge himself to be "loyal" to the "Japanese empire".

He became notorious as a vicious murderer by killing a large number of patriots who had fought sacrificingly for the liberation of the country. On top of it, he was a special agent who was transferred to U.S. intelligence office as a useful spy after the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

He was a dyed-in-the-wool traitor who had become large-boned with the selling of the country and the betrayal of the nation.

He took power through the "May 16 military coup" manipulated by the U.S. CIA and then established the notorious "yusin" fascist dictatorial system to concentrate everything on putting into effect the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.

Immeasurably serious, indeed, is the crime the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorial regime perpetrated against the country and people as the tool of U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

In particular, at a time when the entire fellow countrymen were burning with the ardent wish for reunification with the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement, he went so far as to openly proclaim the manufacture of "two Koreas" to be their "policy" by announcing the "July 23 special statement" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. It was the crime indelible down through generations to come.

As he was such a marionette, he begged for the indefinite occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression army. And at a time when the U.S. imperialists said that "the United States would remain a powerful being" in south Korea even if a dialogue were held between the north and the south he prattled: The "U.N. forces can not be outside forces" and "as the U.S. army is our helper and protector it can not be a foreign force."

With the backing of the U.S. imperialists, he blurted out: "Though we are of the same blood we can not live with the communists in the north. If we are to live, we must defeat them. Defeating the north alone is our way out". He frantically stepped up war preparations and spirited off in a broad daylight in the centre of Tokyo democrat Kim Dae Jung who argued for peaceful reunification.

The craftiness of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward south Korea was more concentrically revealed between the end of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's.

The serious political crisis in south Korea made Pak Jung Hi useless any longer as well.

This led the U.S. imperialists to raise the "October incident" in 1979 and place Chon Du Hwan, a stooge of special grade with all the traits of the former dictators, in the puppet regime as a new lackey for their colonial rule.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is a faithful pro-American stooge picked up and tamed by the U.S. imperialists already 20 years ago. He is an unprecedented fascist tyrant and mankiller. He received the military education for aggression and massacre in the United States when he was a confidant of the former dictator. He slaughtered numerous south Korean patriots and people who demanded democratization and reunification, and went to the Vietnam War front as the commander of the 29th regiment of the "white horse unit" of the puppet army and randomly killed guiltless people there.

All his acts committed so far at the instigation of his master U.S. imperialists since the "army purge coup" were aimed at strengthening the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists.

Upon the order of the U.S. imperialists "to suppress with iron-fist", traitor Chon Du Hwan committed an unprecedented tragic crime indelible down through generations to come–murdering 5,000 compatriots and wounding tens of thousands of people in Kwangju city alone–in an attempt to block the vibrant trend for democracy and reunification which surged up after the "October incident" and to prop up the colonial rule which was at a crisis.

There is no other fascist tyrant in this world who genocided en masse the fellow countrymen in this way at one time.

No sooner had he seized power than traitor Chon Du Hwan called on his master U.S. imperialists across the ocean and prattled that he would not forget the benevolence of the United States even if he dies. Recently he even held various "commemoration functions" to worship and curry favour with his master, embellishing the sanguinary history of 100 years of aggression of the U.S. imperialists on Korea after the signing of the "Korea-U.S. treaty", an aggressive, subjugating unequal treaty as a history of "amity", "friendship" and "cooperation".

Even through atrocious fascist suppression of those involved in the arson of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on March 18 he revealed his true colours as a stooge once again.

This incendiarism by south Korean youth and students was an erruption of their wrath and indignation pent up against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea and pursued colonial rule for 37 years. It was a patriotic act to drive out the U.S. imperialists and regain the national dignity and sovereignty which has been trampled underfoot.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Du Hwan disgracefully visited the U.S. master and apologized. On the other capital punishment including death or life imprisonment upon those involved in the arson.

In accordance with the aggressive Korean strategy of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Du Hwan now actively turned out as a shock-brigade for the implementation of the policy of aggression, war and division.

Clamouring about the "decisive battle in the 80's" he is now taking up a positive attitude to mobilize all manpower and materials for war preparations and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

How zealously he behaves himself as a shock-brigade for the execution of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists is furnished by the fact that he is manoeuvring to draw south Korea and developing countries in this region into a new political military bloc while croaking about what is called a "summit talk" of the countries in the Pacific region.

As seen above, the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over south Korea was rooted by Syngman Rhee, branched by Pak Jung Hi and now becomes more poisonous by traitor Chon Du Hwan, all of whom are successive flunkeyist traitors.

All the facts prove that the successive south Korean "regimes" were puppet "regimes" devoid of any independence and they differ little from puppet "Manchoukuo" faked up by the Japanese imperialists in the northeast region of China in the past.

The American "Washington Post" described the south Korean puppet government as "a deceptive false image to camouflage as if it had any independence under the domination of the United States." This patently shows the subordinate relations between the suzerain state and its colony and between the master and his servant in south Korea.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Du Hwan ridiculously tries to place south Korea on the "equal status" with the Third World countries and disguise his clique as their "friend" in an attempt to win recognition from the new-emerging nations and the socialist countries.

The dispatch of their troops to South Vietnam in the past and their assistance to the Israeli expantionists vividly showed that the south Korean puppet regime is the most faithful instrument for the implementation of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the enemy of the peaceloving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world who are struggling for national independence and sovereignty.

As is known, at the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the south Korean puppets seriously insulted the Third World countries including the non-aligned nations, saying: "The non-aligned countries are indulged in rudeness in the United Nations by force of numbers" and "the United Nations has been converted into a pandemonium of the non-aligned countries."

Small wonder that the non-aligned nations and other Third World countries gave south Korean puppets a flat refusal whenever they attempted to enter the U.N., the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima rejected the admission of the south Korean puppets into this movement and many countries in Asia and Africa successively took resolute steps of severing diplomatic relations with south Korean puppet regime.

Ours is an era of Chajusong when hundreds of millions of world people, once oppressed and maltreated, have become masters of their own destiny and embarked upon the road of building a new life.

It is an intolerable shame of this century that there exists such a colony as south Korea on this globe today, end of the 20th century.

In reflection of the demand of the times, the south Korean people are waging a resolute anti-U.S. independence struggle to achieve national sovereignty, setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and the "Stars and Stripes", defying harsh repression.

The peace-loving peoples the world over who treasure national sovereignty and independence condemn the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule and lift up their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express heartfelt gratitude to the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations and the international democratic organizations for their active support to and solidarity with the righteous cause to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate that the south Korean people will tolerate the doom of colonial slaves forever, but discard their foolish dream that the Korean people will give up the cause of national reunification and accept "two Koreas".

Unshakable is the will of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and build an independent new society, a reunified independent Korea with no outside forces and traitors in their land.

The U.S. imperialists should put off the helmets of "U.N. forces", get out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, and take their hands of intervention off Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the peace-lovers the world over.

Their occupation of south Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of our country is totally illegal and with nothing can they justify it.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan must discontinue his treacherous acts and step down from "power" as unanimously urged by the people at home and abroad.

While advocating "independence" he is on the rampage to join the non-aligned movement and get recognition of the socialist countries and the newly-emerging nations, it is nothing but a ridiculous dream.

The machinations of the south Korean puppets to realize the "simultaneous admission into the U.N." and the "cross recognition" for the manufacture of "two Koreas" and join the non-aligned movement will be unavoidably denounced and rejected by the socialist countries and the Third World countries including the non-aligned nations.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of our country is terminated, the Korean people can easily settle the national reunification problem independently and peacefully.

We have the most realistic and reasonable plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will enable us to reunify the country independently and peacefully on the principle of overall national unity.

The plan of reunifying the divided country by way of establishing the DCRK incorporates the lofty idea and principles clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement and demands of the times for independent and peaceful solution of Korea's reunification question.

With the united efforts of the nation, the entire Korean people will force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and establish the DCRK, thereby realizing the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the Korean people express the conviction that the governments and peoples of all countries of the world valuing justice, peace, sovereignty and independence will render unreserved support and solidarity to their righteous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea, put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule, regain deprived national sovereignty and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

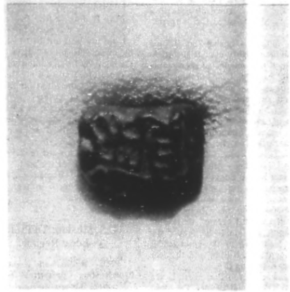
Historical Relics of DPRK (12)

Metal Types

(Continued from the previous issue)

Metal printing types were invented in Korea under the Koryo dynasty for the first time in the world. Two metal types invented in Koryo are extant. One is owned by the Seoul Central Museum. This metal type was bought in 1913 by the Toksu Palace Museum from Japanese antiquarian Akaboshi. According to Akaboshi, the metal type "was exhumed from the tomb of a Koryo king."

The other metal type is owned by the Korean Central Historical Museum in Pyongyang. This metal type was excavated from a place 300 metres west of Manwoldae in Kaesong, the capital of Koryo (Manwoldae located at the foot of Mt. Songak is an elevated site in the royal palace of Koryo. Many palace buildings stood there.)



A metal type owned by the Korean Central Historical Museum

The top sides of both these metal types are concave. The top sides of metal types in the Li dynasty are convex or flat. In the latter period of the Li dynasty it became concave, or U-shaped.

The top sides of both these metal types owned by the museums in Pyongyang and Seoul are distinct from the metal types of the Li dynasty and the strokes of the characters are indistinct.

The Seoul Central Museum assayed a fluorescent analysis of the metal type owned by it. As a result, it was made clear that the metal type was identical in chemical composition with coins minted in 1102. From this, it is presumed that metal types were invented in Korea in the early part of the 12th century.

In the past, metal types were believed to have been invented in the 1230s. This view was based on a postscript to *Kogumsangjongryemun* (Established Code of Etiquette, Ancient and Modern) written by Li Gyu Bo, a scholar of the mid-13th century. This postscript was written by Li Gyu Bo on behalf of Choe I, the lord of Poyang. Choe I was appointed to the lord of Poyang in 1234, and Li Gyu Bo died in 1241. This postscript is believed to have been written during these eight years. According to this postscript, about 280,000 copies of this Established Code of Etiquette (in 50 volumes) were published. This indicates that metal types were widely used in the period.

Printing by carved wooden blocks was widespread in the Silla period. Buddhist Tripitaka, a collection of Buddhist scriptures, was printed and published. It took 60 years for its publication from 1021. In 1091, additional volumes of Tripitaka were also published. Wooden-block printing reached its zenith before the 12th century. The development of wooden-block printing required a more effective printing technology.

Fine quality paper and oily Indian-ink, necessary for printing by metal types, were prepared. Paper used in the Koryo period was made of mulberry bark fiber, and was white, soft and strong. From the latter half period of the 11th century B.C. Korean paper was exported to China in large quantities. Korea also produced high quality Indian-ink, which was one of Korea's main export items. Then came the invention of metal types in the beginning of the 12th century.

No books printed by metal types at the time of their invention are extant. Extant is a book printed by metal types, which are owned by Koryo University (Korea University) in south Korea. This book, however, is a reproduction in Korea of Chinese book published under the Yuan dynasty (1206–1341). The title and the text were printed by wooden blocks, but the postscript was by metal types. The postscript was written by an official of the Yuan dynasty. From the special title he held, it is presumed that this book was published before 1307.

Metal types, invented in Koryo, were widely used and refined in the Li dynasty.

Type foundries were set up in 1403 (Li dynasty). In the reign of King Sejong, a new typesetting method was devised, which increased the efficiency of printing. In 1434, more sophisticated metal types were cast. It is worthy of special note that 3,500 metal types were cast a day on an average, while German printer Guthenberg cast 350-400 metal types a day about that time.

In 1436, metal types made of lead were invented in Korea for the first time in the world. The melting point of lead types is low and lead types can be cast easily. Such lead types are used even today.

In 1444, the Korean alphabet called *Hunminchongum* was invented, and after this invention, the letters of the Korean alphabet were also cast.

More than 200 people were working per printing factory in the 15th century where division of labor was introduced. In Europe, even a large printing factory employed some 40 workers even in the 18th century.

Printng techniques were developed and refined in the Li dynasty.

Guthenberg invented metal types around 1450, a technical innovation in the history of printing. Relations between metal types invented in Korea under the Koryo dynastry and those of Guthenberg cannot be ascertained. There is no doubt that metal types invented in Koryo were introduced to China under the Yuan dynasty.

It is reasonable to think that metal types developed in the Koryo period were introduced to the Mideast and Europe by Arabian merchants.

Korea's printing technique exerted a direct influence on China and Japan.

In Japan, a technical innovation in printing was introduced in the 1590s and a book was printed by metal types for the first time. The Japanese looted copper types from Korea during Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea which started in 1592. The printers of the book were Koreans.

In China, metal types were used in the 17th century, when Kim Kan, a leading government officer in charge of printing, made a proposal to use metal types to the court. The officer was a grandson of Kim Myong, a Korean.

(To be continued)

Relics of Kaesong, Ancient Capital

Taehung Castle

When Wangkon founded Koryo, he first paid special attention to the defence of Kaesong, the capital.

Kaesong is not in a plain but in a hillish area so it was difficult to apply to it a geometrical plan, a city-planning style common to the ancient cities of Korea, but it was favorably situated for defence.

The city was surrounded by the outer castle walls built along the mountains, from Mt. Songak (489 metres high) in the north of Kaesong to Mt. Ryongsu (178 metres high) in the south. These castle walls, called Rasong (22 kilometres long), had 25 gates and 4,910 observation posts. The city also had inner castle walls called Hwangsong which had several gates, too. The Hwansong walls guarded the Manwoldae palace.

Before the year 1020, when Gen. Kang Kam Chan* proposed the construction of the castle walls, Koryo had already been attacked twice by Khitan . The outer walls were completed in 1029. Even after that, foreigners invaded Koryo over and over again–Chinese, Mongolians or Japanese.

Many fortresses were constructed on the hills in the vicinity of Kaesong. The most representative of those fortresses is Taehung Castle. Taehung Castle is situated in Sansong-ri, Kaesong City, 12 kilometres north of the Kaesong castle walls. From its position, we can assume that the fortress was constructed for the northern defence of the capital.

Taehung Castle was built over a series of mountain peaks, called the Mangyong, Chongryang and Andal peaks. Those included Mt. Chonma and Mt. Songko. So, people sometimes called this fortress Chonma Castle or Songko Castle.

Taehung Castle was a fortress where people retreated in case of foreign invasion.

In times of war, people entered the fortress, which served both as an operation base and as the rear. It was very important in Korea to build a strong fortress, fully utilizing its mountains.

As a mountain fortress, Taehung Castle benefited from its natural surroundings and geographical conditions, so that it was regarded as a model of mountain fortress.

The walls were built with stones. There were 6 gates in the walls. But today there remains only the north gate. Inside the walls the remains of military facilities and warehouses are found.

It is not clear when the castle was built but it is known that it was rebuilt in 1675-1720 under the Li dynasty as it is today.

This castle is also famous for the beautiful scenary it commands. The Pakyon Falls, one of the most admirable cascades in Korea, shows itself from among the peaks of Mt. Chonma, and the water threads its way through the rocks in the valley. So beautiful the landscape was that famous poets and painters came and stayed there writing-brushes in their hands.

*Kang Kam Chan . . . (948–1031) A famous patriotic general of Koryo. When Khitan invaded Koryo, he rendered distinguished services to the state by defeating the invaders.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Aug. 30

- A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kekeh Messanvi Koku, Councillor of Technique and Chief of the Political and Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 31

- Tulsi Giri, former Prime Minister of Nepal, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang.
- A Japanese delegation of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Yoshioka Hidenori, Chairman of the Osaka Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity, arrived in Pyongyang.
- An Australian State Parliamentarians delegation headed by Joan Coxsedge, Victoria State Parliamentarian, arrived in Pyongyang.

Sep. 1

- A delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee O Gil Bang left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Sep. 3

- A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel, head of its Patent Information Section, arrived in Pyongyang.

Sep. 6

- Pompeyo Marques, General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang.
- A delegation of various parties of Denmark consisting of parliamentarians from various political parties headed by Lasse Budtz, Member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Gerhard Muth, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Confederation and Director of its Labour and Wage Department, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A delegation of the Romanian paper "Romania Libera" headed by Ion Stoica, its Foreign Policy Commentator, arrived in Pyongyang.

Sep. 7

- A delegation of the Iranian newspaper Ettela-At headed by its Managing Director Shirani arrived in Pyongyang.
- A delegation of the Korea Study Group in Australia headed by Colin Mackerras, Chief of the group and School Chairman of Griffith University, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A Chinese marksmen team arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Political Asylum "Demonstration of My Outrage": Interview with American Defector

Joseph T. White, a soldier of the U.S. army stationed in south Korea, who crossed over to the DPRK on August 28 in search of political asylum was interviewed by Korean and foreign reporters on September 4 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Present there were reporters of Rodong Sinmun, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and other press organs and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Joseph T. White spoke first of his motive behind political asylum and then answered questions raised by reporters.

Here are what he had to say about his motive behind political asylum and excerpts from questions and answers during the press conference: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

My Motive Behind Political Asylum

I served as Pfc. in the 3rd sq, 3rd pt, a co, 1st bn, 31st reg., 2nd div. of the U.S. army stationed in south Korea.

I am from Missouri in the United States.

I have my parent, two brothers and two sisters in my home.

I finished 8-year school, 4-year high school and left a college when I was in the 1st grade.

I joined in the army on October 27, 1981, and was sent to south Korea in March 1982.

I came over to north Korea crossing the Military Demarcation Line, seeking political asylum on August 28 last.

Nobody instigated me to come over to north Korea.

I sought political refuge not by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction.

Now allow me to tell you the reason why I have sought political asylum.

Unjustifiable U.S. Presence

The first reason is that I thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to south Korea. High ranking officers told us when we were sent to south Korea in March this year that the U.S. troops were being sent to south Korea to "protect" south Korea from "aggression" from the north.

But, I had some doubt of the mission of the U.S. forces in south Korea while serving in the army there.

When I was in the United States, I happened to see the Kwangju incident which took place in south Korea through television in some awful feeling. I saw armed police and armymen killing lots of inhabitants right and left and thought that they were very brutal.

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" in south Korea is corrupted and barbarous.

The stupendous check loan scandal directly linked to Chon Du Hwan which was disclosed not long ago is a good proof of this.

People say that Chon Du Hwan's days are also numbered.

However, the United States is giving this corrupted south Korean "regime" lots of U.S.-made weapons in south Korea.

The United States is the mastermind of all wrongdoings of the Chon Du Hwan "regime" in south Korea, her actual colony.

Now I think it completely disagreeable that the United States sent us to south Korea.

Performing duty at the Military Demarcation Line since last July, I came to realize that what they call "threat of aggression from the north" was a sheer lie. I could see a peaceful life in the north through telescopes. What I saw were farmers and tractors farming in broad fields and beautiful farm villages.

I thought to myself, why should we American soldiers be at the Demarcation Line dividing others' country into two ? This made me feel shameful and disgraceful to be there.

I could notice sharp eyes of south Koreans focused on me walking along a street in south Korea. But, I could fully understand their feeling toward us.

It is fully unjustifiable for the U.S. troops to be in south Korea. I have come to think of this more firmly as days go by and thought of freeing myself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible.

In short, I did not want to dedicate my youth to the wrong the U.S. administration forced upon me.

I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the U.S. society and government.

My coming over to the north was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government.

No Hope in U.S.

The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men.

My family in the United States is a working-class family.

My father works at a factory and my two brothers can find no employment.

I had to leave college because college is a burden too great for the common people.

I keenly felt through my personal experience that the United States was a "paradise" for the rich and powerful men, but a hell where the poor people had to suffer from starvation and poverty.

People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army.

I have always thought of the fair society where people can lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression. While working in the Demilitarized Zone, I came to know there is a way leading me to a truly worthy life.

I cast my eye on north Korea.

As early as in my school days, I had a chance to read about Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the hero of the 20th century.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is a well-known commander who fought against Japanese imperialism and led the heroic armed struggle to a victory and defeated U.S. imperialism.

In addition, Marshal Kim Il Sung has built a mighty industrial state in north Korea which had been reduced to ashes by U.S. bombing. He has built a new society where every people can lead a happy life being freed from any worry about food, clothing and shelter.

Last month I happened to see pictures carried on the U.S. magazine "Life." July issue, showing the 70th birthday celebrations of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I was greatly impressed by the pictures. The pictures and other informations I collected made me firmly believe that the north Koreans are leading a happy and stable life under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il.

I was convinced that north Korea where the great leader President Kim Il Sung is effecting policy for the people is the land where I would be able to enjoy a free and happy life.

This firm belief made me take a brave and determined action. It took the chance when I was on duty at midnight on August 28 to leave the post for the north.

It was a risky way. But, it couldn't prevent me from coming to north Korea in search of real freedom and happiness.

I succeeded in coming over to the north at last.

It was a significant day for me to come over to the bright new society.

I will not forget the day.

This is what brought me here to north Korea.

* * * * * * * * *

Rodong Sinmun Reporter:

I would like to hear a detailed explanation of Joseph T. White about your motive for coming over to the northern half of the Republic to seek political refuge.

Joseph T. White:

Since July, 1982, I have performed guard duty at a GP in the Demilitarized Zone in the forward area.

Since that time on I have longed for coming over to north Korea and have thought of seeking political refuge in the northern half of the Republic.

On the night of August 28 I was on duty together with a negro GI at the gate of the GP.

Our guard post is surrounded by wire entanglements and the door is locked.

We had to perform guard duty at 3 points at night. Each point had two men posted.

I was on the night at the gate. I thought, was a good chance to come over to north Korea. And, so I made the negro fellow sleep in a trench where other GIs take rest.

After he fell asleep, I took the magazine out of his rifle thinking the worst case.

And then, I destroyed the lock of the gate with my "M-16 rifle," came out of the wire entanglements and headed for the north.

It was about half past one in the morning.

I ran and ran with the rifle and gear. When I covered about 2 km, I unexpectedly saw a lake in my way.

I came to realize that I was coming not to the north but to the south. The lake is located just in the rear of our GP.

I changed my course to the north. It was nearly five o'clock when the day was going to break.

I did my best not to be observed by those who kicked up a fuss all the night by firing at random.

Therefore, I crossed the Demarcation Line at the point far from the GP not to be discovered.

I ran and ran toward a KPA guard post following the way which I tried to get myself acquaint with before my coming over.

I shouted toward a KPA post when I came near the post.

In this way I succeeded in coming over to the north in search of political asylum.

U.S. Mission: To Protect Local Regime

DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee reporter:

I would like to know the sentiment of the south Korean people toward the U.S.

Joseph T. White: I think the feeling of the Korean people toward the United States is not good.

Now, south Koreans have increasing complaints toward the United States.

They say students in Kangwon Province held a U.S. flag burning. South Korean students have been waging anti-"government", anti-U.S. demonstrations in succession. In March this year, they burnt the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. All of this proves that anti-U.S. sentiment is growing among the south Koreans.

High ranking officers of the U.S. army in south Korea worry about this.

The U.S. support to Chon Du Hwan "regime" adds to the anti-U.S. sentiment of the south Koreans.

As I have told you, the U.S. administration sent us U.S. GIs to south Korea, saying that we had to protect south Korea from "the threat of southward aggression."

But, I think the real purpose of the U.S. administration in sending the U.S. troops to south Korea is to protect the south Korean "regime" from the people's resistance and to hold south Korea as its colony for ever.

In fact the U.S. is an actual ruler over south Korea. South Korea is a colony of the U.S. The Chon Du Hwan regime has no right whatsoever. The "ROK army" is completely under the command of the U.S. forces command.

Today, the south Korean people have come to gradually know of this and regard the United States not as their friend but as the main cause preventing Korea's reunification and as the main source of all of their misfortunes.

As long as the U.S. forces occupy south Korea, Korea cannot be unified.

The U.S. troops should withdraw from south Korea as early as possible as the Korean people demand.

In Pyongyang: No War Atmosphere

Korean Central News Agency reporter:

I would like to hear what you have felt after your coming over to the D.P.R.K.

Joseph T. White:

What impressed me deeply is the kindness of north Koreans. This is what I felt as soon as I came over to north Korea.

When I crossed the Demarcation Line, I had a little worry about how north Koreans would treat me.

But, I was soon freed from the worry when I met kind and modest north Korean soldiers.

This made me glad and feel that I am in a land where a man can enjoy a truly worthy life.

During the time, I had a chance to look around Pyongyang. This gave me another impression.

At a sight of the streets, I could feel that people in north Korea are free and happy.

Unlike the United States and south Korea no beggers can be seen in the streets and no jobless men sitting in the streets for lack of employment.

People in the streets looked very happy. They all seemed smiling filled with pleasure.

In short, Pyongyang looks like a park and people there looked lively. Many new modern houses have been constructed every where.

I could sense no war atmosphere in the streets where peaceful construction is in full swing.

And, I visited Mangyongdae a few days ago. I felt a deep impression there. I will keep it in my mind for a long time.

An ordinary thatch-roofed house I could see there, Mangyongdae.

Minju Choson reporter:

Do you have anything to tell to the U.S. Government and to your fellow GIs ?

Joseph T. White:

Only after I came to peaceful north Korea, I came to further clearly understand that it is not justifiable for the United States to occupy south Korea and to make preparations for nuclear warfare.

I think the U.S. Government should not waste huge amounts of money and wealth in such reckless things but give more people in the United States food and jobs so that they may enjoy a peaceful life. The U.S. Government should not prevent Korea's reunification but withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from south Korea.

I want to say this to the U.S. GIs in south Korea.

U.S. GIs have no reason whatsoever to be against north Korea.

It is a criminal act to prevent Korea's reunification.

I think U.S. GIs should demand troop withdrawal from south Korea.

I have my parent, brothers and sisters nad relatives living in the United States.

They may be persecuted by the U.S. Administration because of my coming over to the north in search of political refuge.

But, that will only make my will stronger.

I hope you convey what I have said through all ways and means.

I am now enjoying a good time free from any inconvenience.

I know this is thanks to the great care of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and of the dear leader Kim Jong Il.

I assure you that I will do my best for peace and justice and for Korea's reunification.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the dear leader Kim Jong Il.

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